CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE:

★

Will You Buy the 'Marshall Plan'?
By Henry J. Taylor

More Smokes Per Acre
By Joe A. Elliott

How To Keep Blue Mold From Your Plant Beds
By Dr. J. H. Jensen

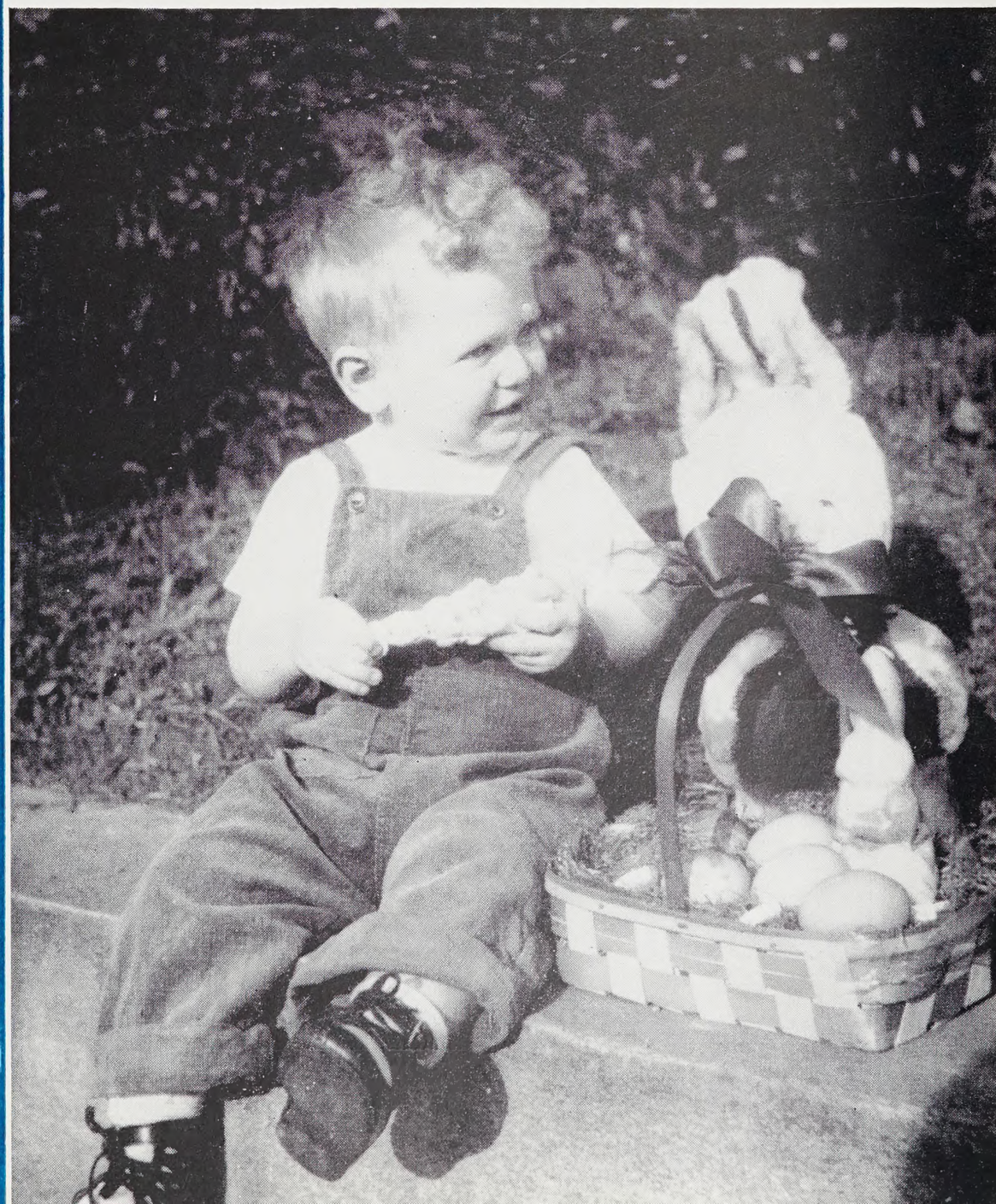
Demonstration Flock Reports
By Clifton F. Parrish

★

VOLUME III - NUMBER 3

MARCH - 1948

Easter Greetings



Willys-Overland Announces

A NEW HYDRAULIC-CONTROL LIFT

To Use With 3-Point-Hitch Implements

FOR FARMING WITH THE UNIVERSAL 'JEEP'

This new hydraulic lift and the 4-wheel-drive Universal "Jeep" offer you the advantages of hydraulic control plus the wide speed range and all-around utility of the "Jeep".

You raise or lower implements by merely moving the touch-control lever beside driver's seat.

You control working-depth and tilt or level implement without leaving your seat.

You can attach an implement in one minute or less by inserting the three link pins.

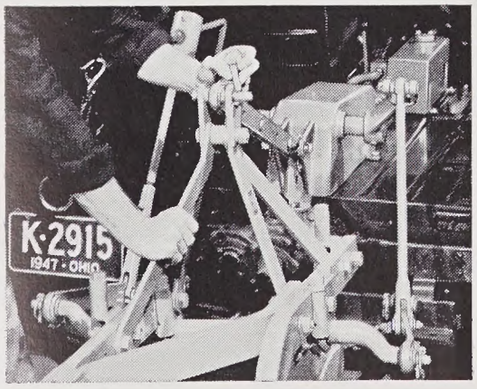
This double-acting hydraulic lift provides either up or down pressure on the implement to assure maximum efficiency.

Only the "Jeep" gives you normal truck speeds for saving time transporting implements.

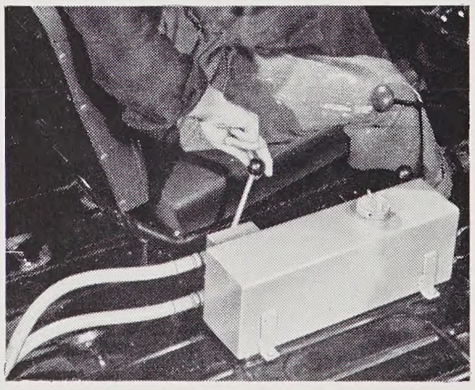
The 60-lb. lift is easily removed by one man, leaving the Universal "Jeep" free for year-'round use in hauling and towing on or off the road. You can use your "Jeep" for belt work with power-take-off with lift on or off. The new lift can be installed on any Universal "Jeep".

See your Willys-Overland dealer now about this great modern achievement for mechanized farming.

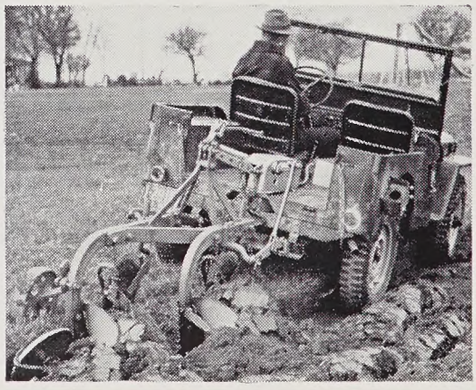
The 4-Wheel-Drive UNIVERSAL 'Jeep'



IN ONE MINUTE you can attach or unhitch implements through simple three-point linkage. Lift can be removed from "Jeep" bed by unscrewing three cap screws.



A LIGHT TOUCH on the hydraulic-control lever lifts, lowers or adjusts implement —you never leave the cushioned, full-back driver's seat of the Universal "Jeep".



THE UNIVERSAL 'JEEP' serves as a 4-wheel-drive tractor with hydraulic-lift implements and as a general utility vehicle for scores of farm jobs all year long.

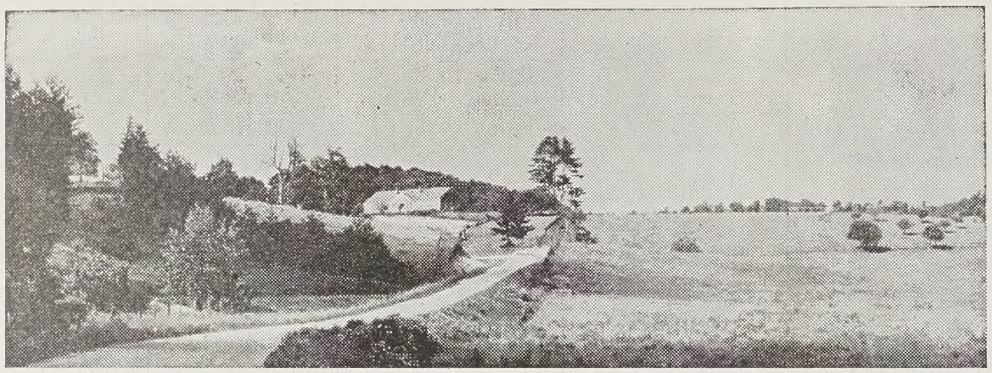
WILLYS-OVERLAND MOTORS, TOLEDO, OHIO, MAKERS OF AMERICA'S MOST USEFUL VEHICLES

GARDEN GUIDE

VEGETABLES	Time to Plant	How to Plant	Cover Seed Inches	Thin or Transplant	Mature in Weeks	Seed for 100 ft. Row
ASPARAGUS	Jan.-March	Cold frame	One inch	Twenty-four inches.	104	2 pkts.
BUSH BEANS	March-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches	Three to four inches.	6 to 7	1 lb.
POLE BEANS	March-May	Hills 2 feet apart.	Two inches	Three to hill	7 to 8	½ lb.
LIMA BEANS	March-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches	Six inches	7 to 9	1 lb.
BEETS	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch	Four inches	6 to 8	1 oz.
BROCCOLI	June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches	8 to 12	2 pkts.
BRUS. SPROUTS	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CABBAGE	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CANTALOUPE	May-June	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	8 to 12	1 oz.
CARROTS	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch	Four inches	8 to 10	1 oz.
CAULIFLOWER	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Twelve inches	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CELERAIC	May-June	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Three inches	16 to 20	1 oz.
CELERY	May-June	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Six inches	16 to 20	2 pkts.
CORN	March-May	Drills 24 to 40 inches apart.	Two inches	Twenty-four inches.	7 to 12	½ lb.
CORN SALAD	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Two inches	3 to 6	1 oz.
CRESS	Jan.-March March-May	Corner of garden.	One-fourth inch	Don't thin	6 to 8	1 oz.
CUCUMBER	March-May June-July	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	10 to 12	1 oz.
EGG PLANT	May-June	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Thirty inches	10 to 12	1 pkt.
ENDIVE	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Six inches	3 to 6	1 oz.
KALE	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Eighteen inches	4 to 8	1 oz.
KOHL RABI	Jan.-March	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Four inches	3 to 6	1 oz.
LEEK	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Three inches	10 to 12	2 ozs.
LETTUCE	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Ten inches	4 to 8	1 oz.
MUSKMELON	March-May	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	10 to 12	1 oz.
MUSTARD	Any time	Drill or broadcast.	One-half inch	Don't thin	3 to 6	1 oz.
OKRA	March-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch	Eighteen inches	8 to 10	2 ozs.
ONION	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Three inches	12 to 16	1 oz.
PARSLEY	Jan.-March	Corner of garden.	One-half inch	Don't thin	8 to 12	1 oz.
PARSNIP	Jan.-March	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Three inches	8 to 12	1 oz.
PEAS	Jan.-March Sept.-Oct.	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches	Don't thin	8 to 12	1 lb.
PEPPER	May-June	Hot bed and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches	12 to 16	2 pkts.
PUMPKIN	March-May	Hills 6 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	12 to 16	2 ozs.
RADISH	Jan.-March	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Two inches	4 to 6	2 ozs.
SPINACH	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One inch	Four inches	6 to 8	2 ozs.
SQUASH	March-May	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	8 to 12	1 oz.
TOMATOES	Jan.-March May-June	Hot bed and transplant.	One-half inch	Thirty inches	12 to 16	1 pkt.
TURNIP	Jan.-March March-May	Drill or broadcast.	One-half inch	Four inches	8 to 12	1 oz.
WATERMELON	June-July	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	12 to 16	2 ozs.

The Carolina Farmer

Carolinas Only Independent Farm Magazine



Russell G. Simmons
Publisher

J. E. Nicholson
President

Bloys W. Britt
Editor

Published Monthly by
THE CAROLINA FARMER
PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
P. O. Box 2067
Greensboro, N. C.
Established 1946

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

★

Henry J. Taylor

Joe A. Elliott

Dr. J. H. Jensen

Clifton F. Parrish

Miss York Kiker

Bloys W. Britt

Volume III **MARCH, 1948** *Number 3*

In This Issue

Page

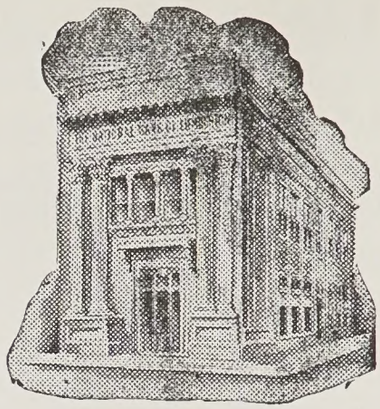
Garden Guide 3
Will You Buy the "Marshall Plan"?—Henry J. Taylor 5
More Smokes Per Acre—Joe A. Elliott 7
Blue Bold: How To Keep It From Your Plant Beds—Dr. J. H. Jensen ... 8
Demonstration Flock Reports—Clifton F. Parrish 9
The Carolina Homemaker—Miss York Kiker 12
Carolina Dairy and Livestock Section:
Establishment of New Beef Herds in Eastern North Carolina 14
Editorial 18

OUR FRONT COVER

As another Easter season comes and goes — as Mother Nature unveils about us, in every field and dale, her spreading panorama of glory, and reminds us of the life that springs eternal in the midst of death — The Carolina Farmer brings its Springtime greetings and its sincere desire that the season now before us may be one of success and prosperity for all its many readers.

The Carolina Farmer is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Entered as Second-Class Matter June 20, 1946, at the Post Office at Greensboro, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Editorial, Executive, and Advertising offices, Third Floor Sutton Building, Greensboro, North Carolina. Subscription price, 1.00 per year. Copyright 1946. Title registration applied for.

Founded 1897



The National Bank of Lumberton

★

"The Best in Banking Service"

★

Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Wanted . . .

RED CEDAR

•

Timber
Logs
Lumber
Stumpage

•

We Pay Highest Cash Prices at Cars

Geo. C. Brown & Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will You Buy the 'Marshall Plan'?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Reprinted from the March issue of Cosmopolitan Magazine

LOOK in your cupboard, coalbin or clothes closet. There you will see the future workings of the "Marshall Plan."

Look at the prices in the grocery store. Ask yourself why it is hard to build a house or get a car. What are you paying for milk? For meat? Ponder tonight the connection between the steel famine and your own job security, the oil shortage and this country on wheels, the machinery scarcity and the problem of new production to whip inflation. Now you and I are ready to think about the "Marshall Plan."

For the "Marshall Plan"—officially known, since Secretary Marshall disavowed that title, as the European Recovery Program — does not mean dollars. It means goods—mostly the same goods that America itself needs.

Never before in the history of the world has a relief proposal like this subsidy-in-goods been assembled.

It means the difference between the products that sixteen European nations (chiefly Britain) believe they need and the products they can produce or buy in the next four years—with America donating that difference.

We American people are already paying the bill for the government's post-war relief programs abroad at the annual rate of $376 per U. S. family. By this proposal the bill would be built up to $862 per American family by 1951.

Accordingly, the pocketbook, the personal welfare and the future of every American citizen are directly involved in the question: Will you buy the "Marshall Plan"?

Knowing that every farm, every home, every factory, every pay roll, prices, pensions, taxes, individual security and the basic stability of the United States are all directly affected, it is up to each of us to be honestly informed and to answer. For now is the time the question must be decided in Congress in accord with the will of the people.

What *is* our will? Given the facts, we can find our own way to this answer for both our own good and also the good of the hard-pressed world. But we need to know the plain, unvarnished truth. And, at the moment, propaganda rules the roost.

It is not enough to say we want to help Europe—the needy, the heartworn and weary. Everyone agrees about that. In the past years of war unnumbered men have died to give humanity another chance. We who remain cannot say good-by to their efforts—not when we remember that they said good-by to life itself. But to humanity, in the end, it is results—not pronouncements — which count. And in these critical times we cannot indefinitely postpone getting real results from anything we do for relief and recovery abroad.

The war has been over nearly three years. After all, something must be wrong with the way we have aided Europe so far, or the gigantic post-war aid already given would have helped more than it has and possibly won us more friends.

Our world-recovery donations (twenty-two billion dollars since the end of the war) have failed to achieve their promised objectives. If they had not failed we would not now be called upon to send so many new billions.

But when earlier expenditures fail to deliver promised results, attention is generally distracted from the failures by making new promises and putting the objectives on an even wider base. New labels are sought, new slogans concocted, new arguments advanced. Generalities about the future smother the facts and fiascos of the past.

What are the chief arguments usually advanced for our buying the latest "Plan" now that it is no longer merely an idea with good objectives but has become a specific piece of proposed legislation, presented on an "all or nothing" basis?

1. We must protect Western Europe from the Communist menace.
2. Our own economic self-interest (i.e., avoiding a depression) is involved.
3. We can afford to be generous on this scale on a humanitarian basis.

Before we examine the validity of these arguments, let's see how and where the "Plan" really began.

It began in London. I was there when it started. While it was being put together abroad, I journeyed to most countries involved: England, France, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland and Germany. I went to Paris while it was finally being thrashed out there. I came home and saw it finished in Washington, D. C.

Much of the European story behind the headlines and public speeches has not been told. The facts about the birth of the "Plan" abroad, the inside inter-European commitments and cross-trades, the amazing contradictions in the program itself—are all

49,400 TRAINS

The "Marshall Plan" now in debate in Congress, means—free to Europe—13,200 trainloads of coal, 11,800 trainloads of grains, 10,200 trainloads of meat, 4,900 trainloads of steel in the equivalent of steel ingots, 4,100 trainloads of fats and oils, 3,700 trainloads of sugar, 1,500 trainloads of cotton; 152,000 trucks, 26,000 freight cars, 200 more merchant ships in addition to the 800 we have already given away.

It means $500,000,000 in free American electrical equipment, everything from powerhouses to punch drills; another $500,000,000 in new American oil refineries and pipe lines; $400,000,000 worth of American steel plants; $2,200,000,000 in oil, gasoline and grease to be shipped free; $1,200,000,000 in iron and steel. Countless thousands of other items are involved. The shipments would begin at once.

So far, only four years are included in the plan, and only a part of Western Europe. The bill, $17,000,000,000 to be paid by every man and woman who works in America. Other bills that would be set by this pattern: (1) Asia, (2) Latin America, (3) The Middle East, and (4) Indonesia are yet to be heard from.

NACO INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

FERMATE and DITHANE for BLUE MOLD control . . CRYOLITE DUSTS for TOBACCO . . BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE and CHLORDANE DUSTS for COTTON . . SULPHUR and COPPER-SULPHUR for PEANUTS . . . HORMONES and WEED KILLERS and OTHER INSECTICIDES for specific purposes.

Apply your dusts with the well-known and efficient ROOT DUSTERS. There is a root duster for every farm need and for every farm size . . . PLUNGERS — CRANK — NAP-SAK — TRACTION — ENGINE POWERED AND POWER TAKE OFF MODELS

Ask for them at your Farm Supply Dealer's. If he should not have them ask him to write us and we'll see that he is supplied.

★

Naco Fertilizer Company

Wilmington, N. C.
Rocky Mount, N. C.

vital, but smothered. The effect on us in our homes and work places is certainly not clearly understood. So come to London for the real beginning.

In January, 1947, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin notified Secretary Marshall that new large-scale American aid for England was necessary, or Britain would suffer economic collapse by June.

He made a request that was kept "top secret." He asked for the equivalent of five and a half billion dollars over the next four years. The 1945 Congressional grant of $3,750,000,000 was being consumed at twice the rate anticipated. It was passing through the British economic system without long-term effect.

Bevin's preliminary appeal for a new loan was not made known to either the American or British public. Even the forthcoming crisis itself, forseeable from the inside, was played down until it burst full-bloom in July. Meanwhile, this is what was happening:

In a series of January dispatches to London, Secretary Marshall told Bevin that in his opinion Congress would not again appropriate a large, new fun for Britain except possibly as part of a general economic program for European recovery. Congress had objected to the original British loan because it did not represent a rounded European solution.

Throughout February, Bevin replied that the British government understood this objection, in principle, but—as at the time of the original 1945 grant—England could not wait for such a widespread program.

In London you could see that a feeling of being bogged down permeated the British Foreign Office. Bevin needed action. He got it. He implemented his claim for separate aid by suddenly announcing that Britain was so hard-pressed that she would have to withdraw immediately from Greece.

Bevin ruffled tempers in the State Department, for he announced this in Washington and London at the same time, and publicly. But the American agreement to take Britain's place in Greece (with Turkey later included) and to vote four hundred million dollars for this purpose, was the answer.

Revealed March 12th as the Truman Doctrine, this was, in fact, a stopgap substitute for new, large and direct aid for England, which it was clear Congress would not grant.

Prospective British withdrawal from obligations in Western Germany, and the assumption of these occupation costs by America were agreed to at the same time. But this part of the agreement remained "top secret," and announcement was withheld until November.

Nevertheless, British insistence on straight separate aid did not slacken. The pressure was increased throughout the spring, not only on President Truman and Secretary Marshall, but also on most members of the United States Cabinet, and especially on Secretary of the Treasury Snyder. That pressure had reached a climax by June 1st.

On June 5th Secretary Marshall made his now famous commencement speech at Harvard. He was speaking primarily to England—a fact fully realized by Bevin but lost on the British and American public alike—when he said, in three sentences, that further large-scale American aid could be expected only as a part of a general coordinated European program. With that, Secretary Marshall dropped the subject. But when Mr. Bevin tagged it the "Marshall Plan," the force of a great American name was lent to the subsequent European proposals.

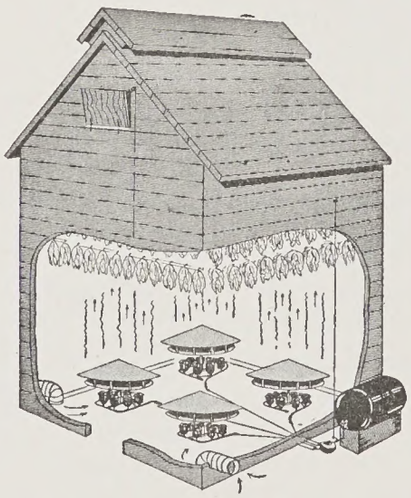
I was in London when the British Ambassador in Washington confirmed the fears of the British government that England had lost her priority

(Continued on Page 10)

THE DIXIE Wick Type Oil Burning Tobacco Curer

Patent Pending
STATE APPROVED

- ***Plenty of Heat***
- ***Removable Hood***
- ***No Flues or Stacks***
- ***Economical Operation***
- ***Easy To Install***
- ***Cures Better Tobacco***



8 Giant Nesco burners to the unit—4 units of 32 burners to the barn. 80 to 120 gallons oil to each curing. No finer tobacco curer on the market. Tried and tested.

DEALERS WANTED
Manufactured by
DIXIE CURING CORPORATION
BOX 496 **CLINTON, N. C.**

More Smokes Per Acre

By JOE A. ELLIOTT
Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville, Tennessee

WITH less land, labor, and materials available for wartime tobaceo produetion, it is more important than ever that we squeeze the last pound of quality leaf out of every acre.

When a group of growers put the qnestion of fertilization to Frank S. Chance, superintendent of the Greeneville Tennessee Experiment Station, he modestly answered it this way: "We didn't know anything abont fertilizing tobacco, but we asked the soil questions. The soil told us through the warehouseman's weight and sales slips what it wanted."

This was Mr. Chance's way of saying they tried out various amounts and combinations of plant nutrients on different soil types over a period of years, and measured results in terms of pounds and dollars.

And now for some of the things the soil has told Mr. Chance and his associates during the last 8-10 years. First of all, their results clearly point to the desirability of using balaneed supplies of nitrogen, phosphorie acid, and potash if a quality leaf is wanted. The burley plant's needs, partieularly for nitrogen and potash, are much higher than many fertilizer manufaeturers have recognized in the past in making up their formulas for tobaceo.

Summarizing experimental work in tobacco fertilization in the Tennessee Station's Annual Report, Mr. Chance states:

"Where no potash was added, crops were poor and the growing plants showed its defieiency. The tests indicate that where no manure is used, 60 pounds of K2O per acre is sufficient to produce optimum yields, and that when 90 pounds is applied, yields may be slightly reduced. The additional amount of potash may improve the quality, but not to a marked degree. It may be noted also that when potash is added, even to the extent of 240 pounds of K2O per acre, the yield may not be reduced to any greater extent than when only 90 pounds is applied.

"Nitrogen has proved to be a vital faetor in the production of burley tobacco, when used with or without manure. A mixture of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia has been used as a source of nitrogen in these tests. In most cases 18 pounds of N per acre has been used. It has always been apparent that where this amount was increased to 30 pounds per acre, both quantity and quality of leaf were improved. Even in the presence of 15 tons per aere of good-quality manure, 18 pounds of N increased yields and did not injure quality.

"Results of these tests show that manure is one of the most important faetors in produeing high-quality leaf. Comparisons of plots receiving 5, 10, and 15 tons of manure per aere show that the plots produced, in marketable leaf, 885, 1268, and 1487 pounds per acre respectively. The improvement in quality was almost as marked as the increase in yield.

"Fertilizer tests have been conducted on 3 types of soil common to the burley area—on Deeatur soil for 8 years, on Shackleton silt loam for 5 years, and on Nolichucky silt loam for 3 years. In general the data from these tests on the different types of soil point in the same direction as to potash and nitrogen needs. All of the soils are poor in phosphorus. Shackleton is so poor that a profitable crop cannot be grown without the addition of this element. Nitrogen and potash are of little value in any of the soils without the addition of phosphoric acid."

Reeent research with other erops indieates that placement of fertilizer has considerable bearing on its availability. In Tennessee no data on this with tobacco are available. Many of the better growers in the State put fertilizer in the row by using a corn drill having a fertilizer attachment. The fertilizer can then be well mixed with the soil by running a narrow single shovel plow through the ridge left by the corn drill and the furrow filled by straddling with a tobacco hiller.

Where more than 500 pounds of fertilizer is used to the acre, it is a good praetice to apply half or more of it broadcast through a wheat drill or lime spreader, and place the remainder in the row or in the hill.

Healthy, vigorous plants are the first requisite of a successful tobacco crop. To be assured of a good start, it is often desirable to use commereial fertilizer on the plant bed. Roy Milton, tobacco specialist with the Tennessee Extension Service, advises 25 pounds of a high-grade eomplete fertilizer, such as a 3-9-6 or 4-8-8, applied broadcast on each 9 x 50 feet of bed and worked well into the soil before seeding. Many farmers use twiee this amount and more.

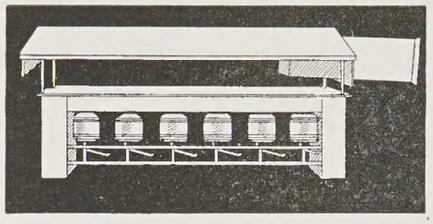
Five pounds of a readily available nitrogen fertilizer may be dissolved in 25 gallons of water and sprinkled over each 100 yards of plant bed in late afternoon to hasten slow-growing plants along. This may well be followed with at least a barrel of elear water to prevent the burning of tender leaves. Best results are obtained by removing canvas before the water is sprinkled over the bed area. Fertilizer can be applied in dry form if plants are dry, but there is a greater danger of burning. Nitrates act quiekly and produce tender plants, and so extra time should be allowed for toughening after the canvas is removed.

Tobacco Cropping Systems

Tests have been conducted at the Greeneville Station for several years to determine the best cropping systems for growing burley. In 2-year rotations some outstanding differences have begun to appear, particularly where crimson clover and hairy vetch were used. The corn and tobaeco sequence produced an average of only 535 pounds of leaf in 1940, and that was of poor quality. Compared with this, the hairy vetch plots produeed an average of 1,364 pounds of good-

(Continued on Page 17)

FLORENCE-MAYO
Tobacco Curers
Are Imitated
BUT
Never Duplicated



Florence-Mayo Curers

1. In 1946 and again in 1947, only 0.8—or less than 1 barn per 1,000 equipped with FM Curers—burned.

2. Have casings made of heavy gauge galvanized sheets.

3. Save one to three drums of fuel on each barn of tobacco cured when compared with curers using flues and stacks.

4. Have very low upkeep cost . . . less than $1 per year!

5. Use only FLORENCE GIANT BURNERS which are 20% more efficient than curers using smaller burners.

6. Pre-War Quality at Pre-War Prices. Curers for 16′x16′ or 18′x18′ barns.

$135

(18-ft. barns)
F. O. B. MAURY, N. C.

Curers for Larger Barns Slightly Higher

Why pay from $50 to $75 more for curers when you can buy FLORENCE-MAYO air-conditioning curers used throughout the tobacco belt for over 12 years!

Florence-Mayo is not an experimental curer

See your nearest dealer or write Florence-Mayo NuWay Company direct. Limited quantity ready for immediate delivery.

FLORENCE-MAYO
NUWAY COMPANY
Makers of the World's Best Tobacco Curer
MAURY, NORTH CAROLINA

BLUE MOLD

How To Keep It From Your Plant Beds

By **DR. J. H. JENSEN,** ***Pathologist***
N. C. Experiment Station

WHILE blue mold does not occur with the same severity each year, the past two seasons have seen this disease take a severe toll in North Carolina tobacco plant beds. It has been especially damaging on many farms where growers failed to follow recommended control practices.

The blue mold fungus has infected wild species of tobacco in southwestern United States for many years. It first appeared in the tobacco-growing areas of eastern United States in 1921. It disappeared for 10 years and reappeared in 1931 in the Florida-Georgia area, spreading to North Carolina for the first time that year. It has been an annual threat to plant beds ever since.

Occasionally, blue mold overwinters in old plant beds and on holdover plants. But generally the disease is first caused by wildblown spores (seeds of the fungus) coming up from the south as the season develops.

Two climatic factors, moisture and temperature, play an important part in the extent of blue mold damage. The fungus must have plenty of moisture for rapid growth. Blue mold is also especially sensitive to temperature. It does not continue to spread at temperatures of 85° F and above. Infection spreads most rapidly at temperatures ranging from 65 to 75° F, but will continue when temperatures are almost down to freezing.

Sunny Locations Best

It has been noted over the years that plant beds in sunny locations often suffer less than those located in shade. Also, plants which are well-fertilized with nitrogen seem to recover more quickly and are less affected by the disease than those which are inadequately fertilized.

Growers sometimes view these and similar reactions with hopes that blue mold can be controlled by using extra fertilizer or by altering other plant bed conditions. However, in years of severe epidemics the disease attacks beds in all situations. In these cases, the only adequate control is obtained when the farmer uses an effective fungicide in dust or spray form.

North Carolina's program of research for the control of blue mold, therefore, has been directed largely towards evaluating and testing various fungicides on plant beds. The ideal fungicide should be effective against the disease, should not be harmful to the plants, should be cheap, simple to use, and non-poisonous to man and livestock.

Cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Experiment Station has tried out a great many materials in tests at the Oxford and the McCullers Branch Stations.

Materials that have been widely tested and are currently recommended include: copper oxide (Yellow Cuprous Oxide), bismuth subsalicylate, paradichlorobenzene (PARA-BACO) and ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate, sold under the trade names of FERMATE and KARBAM. When used right, any one of these materials will give satisfactory control of the disease. Several other materials, including Dithone 278, have given good control in tests for one year and will be added to the list if results continue.

When a grower fails to get satisfactory control with either sprays or dusts it is usually because he does not use enough material, skips an application or starts too late.

Forecast Arrival

In recent years plant pathologists along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to Virginia have kept each other informed about the advance of blue mold during the plant-bed season. In turn, growers were advised when to begin applying fungicides. This information system worked fairly well but needed coordination.

Accordingly, the Division of Mycology and Plant Disease Survey of the U. S. D. A., in cooperation with Southern state experiment stations, has stationed Dr. L. H. Person in the area with headquarters at North Carolina State College. He will serve as a clearing house for information on blue mold developments.

A third phase of blue mold research work is the development of resistant varieties. Dr. E. E. Clayton of the U. S. D. A. Experiment Station at Beltsville, Maryland, has already completed the preliminary stages of this work.

Many farmers take the life out of their fences by stretching wires too tightly. That's especially true with woven wire fences and nearly 40 per cent of all fences are of that type.

Demonstration Flock Reports

By CLIFTON F. PARRISH
In Charge, Poultry Extension Service
N. C. State College

IN summarizing the results secured by Demonstration Flocks in North Carolina for the record year 1946-47, we have observed some very important points. This summary has shown us that the value of breeding is very important, as evidenced by the returns above feed cost made by farmers owning flocks that averaged from 140 to 160 eggs a bird a year as compared with the returns above feed cost made by farmers owning Demonstration Flocks that laid 200 or more eggs a bird a year. This one proven fact, if fully appreciated by the farm people of North Carolina, would mean over $1,000,000 added income during the year, 1948, if it was put into full effect. Many farmers do not fully appreciate the fact that egg production is inherited. Although egg production may be influenced by housing, feeding, and management, the most important factor involved is breeding.

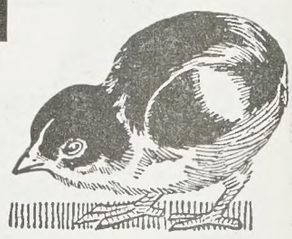
FAT POULTRY PRODUCED IN NORTH CAROLINA. Thousands of farmers are adding more chickens to their flocks this year as a part of the Food For Freedom plan. C. F. Parrish of State College says the poultry dressing plant seen above is only one of many now being established.

These Demonstration Flock Records also tend to indicate that it is not as profitable to keep hens more than one year. It is admitted that a return above feed cost can be made, but not as great a return can be expected from hens in their second year of laying as from pullets of equal breeding. Birds normally decrease about forty eggs a bird a year in production. The financial loss is even greater than the forty eggs would indicate, because a high percentage of the eggs produced by hens are laid between January 1 and July 1, the season of the year when we receive the lowest prices for eggs. When this fact is considered, the loss is equivalent, in most cases, to fifty or more eggs a bird a year.

With these facts in mind, poultrymen in 1948 should strive to secure the very best chicks possible with emphasis upon breeding, whether they are to be used for egg production or for broilers. The few extra dollars invested in well-bred chicks often are repaid many times in extra eggs or pounds of meat.

Baby Chicks
15 Leading Breeds
N. C. PULLORUM PASSED
Highest Quality at Reasonable Prices
Bred for Fast Growth and Fast Feathering
SPIVEY POULTRY COMPANY
Home of Quality Baby Chicks
Phone 4860 P. O. Box 1354
WILSON, N. C.

SULFANTI*
You will need these tablets in case of
COCCIDIOSIS
AND COLDS IN POULTRY
A Reliable Remedy
Economical . . . Proven in the Field
* T.M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



MANUFACTURING CHEMIST **L. P. MAYRAND** GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA

WILL YOU BUY THE MARSHALL PLAN?

(Continued from Page 5)

on American assistance. At that point what has since been called the "Marshall Plan" became really the Bevin plan. It became Secretary Bevin's responsibility to construct an outline for American aid to other countries *in such a manner that approximately the same amount of aid would go to Britain as if the separate aid asked for in January had been judged agreeable to Congress.*

This Mr. Bevin accomplished in the Paris meetings of sixteen nations during July, August and September, which I went to Paris to observe.

Mr. Bevin's January appeal to Secretary Marshall for five and a half billion dollars went into the Paris plan from the outset, and stayed there.

France and Italy objected strenuously to the British proportion. But they played along with England's big long-term proportion in exchange for a "bird-in-hand" understanding that England would support immediate United States stopgap aid for them amounting to $685,000,000.

Mr. Bevin agreed. The British government went on record with Secretary Marshall as urging $685,000,000 American stopgap aid for France and Italy, $227,000,000 to Italy, $458,000,000 to France. They got $540,000,000 in stopgap aid on December 19th.

Now the time has come to act on the long-range presentation — predominantly aid to Britain, plus the additional collateral reliefs.

The overshadowing aid-to-Britain feature was kept carefully under wraps, a fact first noted by Washington newspaperman Peter Edson.

Page after page of other statistics are supplied in the official presentation to Congress. But in all the 131 pages, the percentage of American aid allocated to each country and the predominate share scheduled for England are not revealed. It required a separate investigation to obtain for this article the official figures showing *where* our billions would go country by country.

Here are the facts:

England	$5,348,000,000
France	3,701,000,000
Italy	2,913,000,000
U. S.-British Zone, Germany	2,499,000,000
Holland	2,436,000,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,419,000,000
Austria	713,000,000
Denmark	582,000,000
Ireland	497,000,000
Greece	473,000,000
Norway	234,000,000
Portugal	150,000,000
Iceland	38,000,000
Turkey	18,000,000
	$21,021,000,000

Sweden and Switzerland are in for nothing. Actually they expect a favorable trade balance of about $176,000,000. This means net requests for over twenty billion dollars from Uncle Sam. The difference between that figure and the announced seventeen billion is to be made up chiefly by the International Bank and Monetary Fund, which is also 80 per cent U. S. taxpayers' money.

England's $5,348,000,000, which is one-third of the seventeen billion in the "Marshall Plan," is exactly the amount asked for by Bevin in January, six months before Marshall attempted to answer England at Harvard University.

That, in brief, is the background of the "Plan." Now let us consider the arguments advanced for its support.

Is the threat of Communism in Western Europe a valid argument? If so, Britain's 32 per cent share in the funds must be automatically excluded from this claim. No one has even suggested that the British people are on the verge of voting Communist under any circumstances.

This is admittedly and equally true of nine more among the fifteen other countries involved: Ireland, Iceland, Denmark, Portgual, Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. These represent another five billion dollars; a billion dollars to Ireland and Denmark alone.

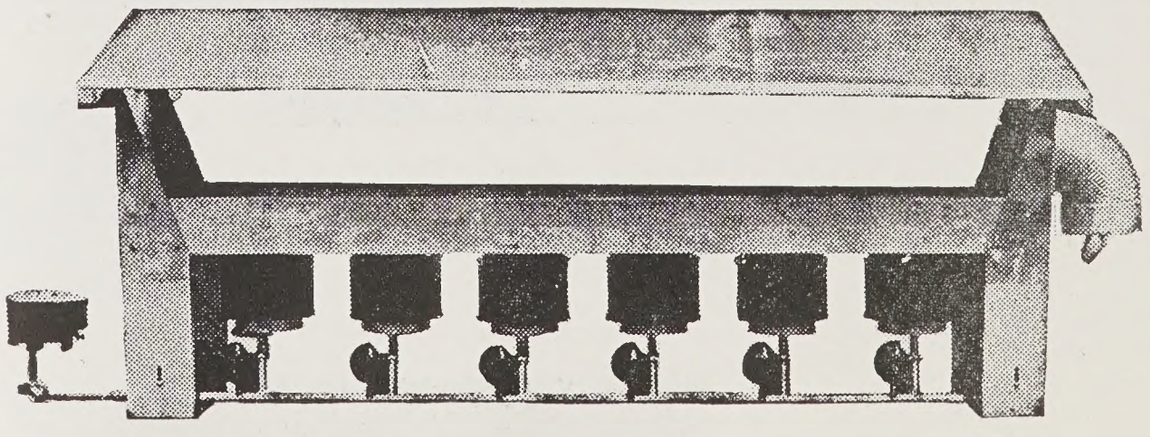
The Communist problem in two other countries involved, Austria and Greece, is commonly conceded to be military, not economic. This means that anti-Communism appeal for us to buy the "Plan" is largely confined to France and Italy, where Communism has been consistently losing ground in the grass roots for over two years; and Western Germany where the last Communist vote was 7 per cent, Turkey 4 per cent.

Once revealed on a country-by-country basis the anti-Communist angle in the over-all "all or nothing" seventeen-billion-dollar presentation takes on a different aspect. And, in any case, few military men would care to argue that dollars alone would be effective if the Red Army marched.

What about the argument that

Now Available... Your 1948 Model

BLUE FLAME CURER



Long sixfoot stoves with six Giant Blue Flame Burners. New leveling device for easy installation. Tilting top. Profitable to own. Economical to operate. Simple to install.

LONG Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Tarboro, N. C.

America's economic self-interest is involved, that we *must* export to avoid depression?

We are in a fight against inflation. Yet nothing could be more inflationary than vast exports at public expense, not repaid, striking us squarely in our shortages.

Our exports in 1947 totaled $14,500,000,000, chiefly free. Our balancing imports were $5,500,000,000; an over-export gap of nine billion dollars. We know, or should know, these exports are abnormal.

Our real trouble today is that the home demand — to say nothing of foreign gifts — is far in excess of our ability to produce.

We need not worry about a falling off in demand for things we can't produce. We should not buy that idea. If there is to be a decrease in our exports — and that appears to be the thing the foreign-relief planners and other prophets of our domestic doom seem to fear — this is the best possible time to absorb the reduction. They should either admit this fact or else not claim they are trying to fight inflation. Both contentions cannot be true. If there is really going to be "boom and bust," all we have to do is ship enough goods abroad for which we won't be paid to assure it. We went on that ride once before—after the last war.

And the argument that we can afford to be this generous on a humanitarian basis? This is the major claim on which the issue must be decided and changes in the commitments made or not made in the "Plan."

It is the direct cost at home and the results abroad which must be considered.

Our civilization is founded on compassion and charity. The deep and honest desire of the American people is to help people abroad as much as we can within good and generous limits. No other nation in the history of the world has ever regarded the rest of the world in this light. That is another reason why we can be proud we are Americans. But this does not permit continually giving Europe a blank check on our resources or on our lives.

Further, why are we not told clearly a little-known fact about our official charity; namely, that our aid does not actually reach people abroad as a free gift, as millions of Americans suppose?

By and large, the people abroad *buy* from their governments or middlemen what our government sends free. They do not receive our gifts as charity. Their governments, and others overseas, pocket the difference. Practically none of the official donations of the United States government end up as charity to the wretched. That is why so much of our vast aid is unknown to individuals in Europe.

In our own government, who finally constructed the "Marshall Plan"? Who wrote the President's presentation?

Clark Clifford and Charles Murphy, young White House advisers, did the actual writing. A young task force put the program together, directed by Under Secretary of State Lovett.

"We started to figure this thing out on the back of an envelope, and it got slightly out of hand," explains Charles Kindleberger, thirty-seven, a State Department adviser on financial policy.

Earlier reports by the Krug, Harriman and Norse committees were purely advisory, and the vital administrative features recommended in the Harriman report were ignored. The names of the actual planners hardly carry national prestige. These are the men in the Washington task force who came up with the final answers: Charles Bonesteel, Third (State), Frank Southard (Treasury), Frederick Northrup (Agriculture), James Boyd (Interior), Philip Kaiser (Labor), Col. Raymond M. Cheseldine (Army Civil Affairs), Thomas Blaisdell (Commerce), Burke Knapp (Federal Reserve), and a special State Department planning group consisting of William Bray, Lincoln Gordon, Ernest Goss, Arthur Kimbell, Charles Kindleberger, Paul Nitze, William Phillips, Harold Spiegel and Walter Surrey. Nearly all are in their thirties. Theirs was the program which was finally taken to Congress with the request for a four-year commitment and seventeen billion dollars—"all or nothing."

Will the "Plan," if adopted, be ably administered? No one can say, but we will have to do better than we have been doing. Look at the way we have handled our number one problem — Germany.

As working people in America, our dole to Germany is costing us about a billion dollars a year.

The "Marshall Plan" countries surrounding Germany — Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, France, Italy — whose economies are interwoven with Germany's productivity, suffer through the German paralysis. So most are among the sixteen nations now asking us for aid. With Germany on a dole, they must ask us for a dole too.

Accordingly, in restoring the productivity of Europe, it is only common sense to begin with Germany—the sector most demoralized and over which we have large control — yet

(Continued on Page 16)

—Seven Years of Progress—

After seven years of progress in the manufacture of quality oil-burning tobacco curers, we are ready for the 1948 season with a tobacco curer designed to answer the need of every farmer who will cure a barn of tobacco.

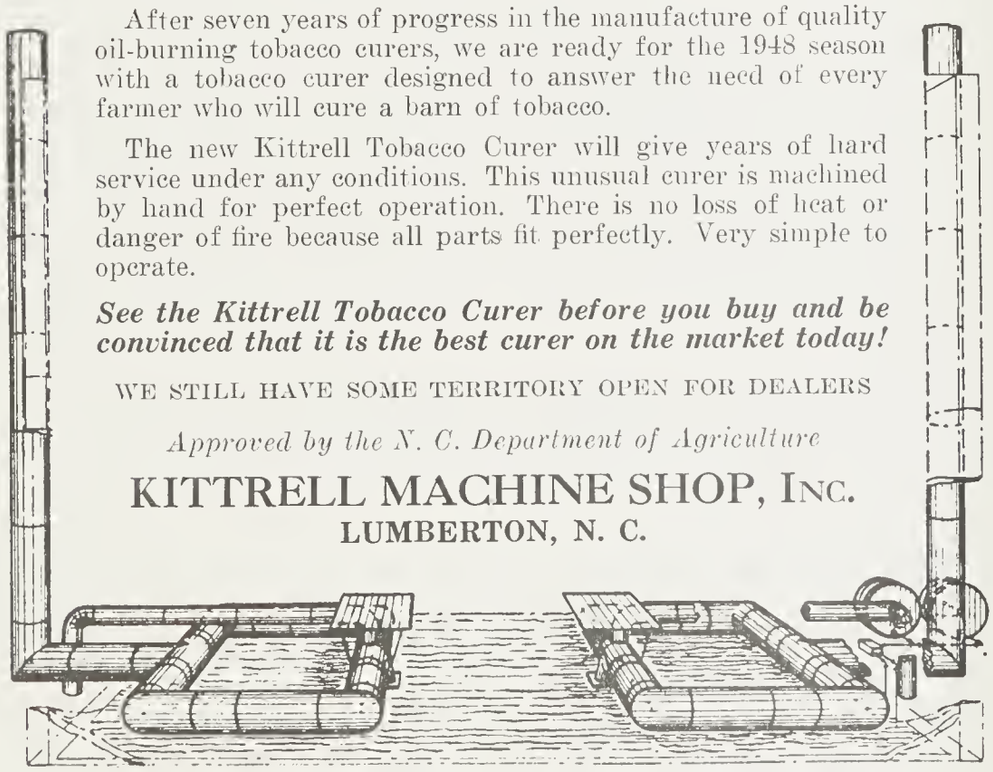
The new Kittrell Tobacco Curer will give years of hard service under any conditions. This unusual curer is machined by hand for perfect operation. There is no loss of heat or danger of fire because all parts fit perfectly. Very simple to operate.

See the Kittrell Tobacco Curer before you buy and be convinced that it is the best curer on the market today!

WE STILL HAVE SOME TERRITORY OPEN FOR DEALERS

Approved by the N. C. Department of Agriculture

KITTRELL MACHINE SHOP, INC.
LUMBERTON, N. C.



.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By **MISS YORK KIKER,** ***Home Economist***

Fish With Frills

Frilly, scalloped shells make any fish or shellfish pretty enough for party eating, and get you out of the way of thinking fish must be fried to be quick and easy to serve. Simply put creamed fish in individual shells, ramekins, or casseroles, and brown under the broiler. Saves pans, serving dishes, time, and fuss. And there's no one who doesn't feel a little flattered to have a dish baked especially for him! See how individual service will perk up fish for family meals, too!

You will be glad to know that recent nutrition studies show fiish and shellfish not only contain as much protein as meat, but that fish protein is of the highest type and among the most completely digested in the human system. Fish needs little cooking, so it's a natural for hurry-up meals.

Your own favorite fish or shellfish, or a venturesome try of any of the dozens of kinds in market with which you are not yet familiar, will be delicious fixed this way. Or you can use leftovers and combine varieties.

Vary the seasoning, if you like, by adding lemon juice, Worcestershire sauce, or mustard. Hard-boiled eggs, grated cheese and minced parsley are nice additions, too. For the greatest quickie of all, add your flaked fish to undiluted condensed soup—tomato, mushroom, or celery. You'll like the taste combination of fish with any one of these ready-made sauces.

Creamed Fish or Shellfish in Ramekins

1 cup cooked flaked fish or shellfish cut in small pieces
4 tbs. buttered bread crumbs
½ cup grated cheese (if desired)
2 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
salt, paprika

Make a white sauce by melting fat, blending flour, and slowly stirring in milk. Cook until the sauce boils and thickens, stirring constantly. Add the fish and seasoning. Pour in scallop shells, ramekins, or casserole. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and grated cheese, and brown under broiler.

The Bee Cell Supporter

A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made of finest soft rubber. A superior supporter worn internally. Its six cupped faces make proper placing by the wearer herself simple and easy. It is self-adjusting. Endorsed by doctors. Sent for $2.50 postpaid. Guaranteed money back if not satisfactory. Write today for circular. It's free.

BEE CELL CO., Box 212, Dept. C157 Buffalo 5, N. Y.

CHEESE COOKERY

Doubtless many people are using extra amounts of cheese during the Lenten season, but whatever the season the principles of cheese cookery remain the same. Cheese is such a valuable addition to the diet that wise homemakers will profit by learning the proper rules of cookery.

"Go easy on heat" is the first and most important rule for cooking with cheese, according to cookery scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Cheese needs only enough heating to melt and blend with other ingredients. High heat or too long cooking makes it tough, stringy and leathery. Too much heat may cause curdling also in mixtures of cheese, egg and milk. When cooking cheese dishes on top of the stove, cook over water—in a double boiler, for example—to protect the cheese from high heat. When cooking in the oven, have the heat low.

The second rule for cooking with cheese is: Add it to other ingredients in very small bits rather than in one large piece. When broken up, cheese spreads more evenly among the other ingredients, does not form a solid lump of curd when the fat melts out and the mixture cooks in a shorter time. Grating is the easiest way to break up cheese that is fairly dry. Soft cheese may be shaved thin, flaked with a fork, pressed through a sieve or run through a meat grinder.

A third rule for cooking with cheese is: Whenever possible, blend cheese in a smooth sauce before adding to other ingredients. A white sauce with cheese melted in it may be poured over cooked vegetables for a scallop, into beaten eggs for Welsh rabbit, or on macaroni before baking. By combining cheese with a sauce first, curdling difficulties may be avoided.

Macaroni and Cheese De Luxe

½ pound elbow macaroni
½ pound American cheese
Milk
1 11-oz. can cream of mushroom soup
1 teaspoon grated onion

Cook macaroni in boiling, salted water until tender, then drain and rinse with cold water. Cut cheese into half-inch cubes. Combine soup with one-half can of milk, and onion, and blend. Arrange alternate layers of macaroni, cheese, and soup, in a buttered baking dish. Top with a little grated cheese and bake in a 350 degrees oven, about 45 minutes, or until thoroughly heated and lightly browned on top. Serves 6 to 8.

Throughout Lent and the Easter season, Hot Cross Buns have their special

place. Traditionally, these sweet little buns are spicy and fruity. The foundation sweet yeast dough from which they are made may be stored in the refrigerator for a few days, so that families may delight in freshly-baked buns for several meals with almost no work at all. Once it was believed that the cross had magic power to insure good baking results throughout the year.

Hot Cross Buns

2 packages yeast, compressed or dry granular
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 cup milk
¼ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup currants, raisins or candied orange peel
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon allspice
5 cups sifted enriched flour (about)
Confectioners' sugar icing

Sotfen yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk. Add shortening, sugar, and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Add flour to make a thick batter. Add softened yeast and eggs. Beat well. Add currants, spices and enough flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead until satiny. Place in greased bowl, cover and let rise until doubled. When light, shape into small buns and place on greased baking sheet or in pan. Let rise until doubled. With knife or scissors, cut a small cross in the top of each bun. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 20 to 25 minutes. While hot, ice with uncooked icing, following the cross cut in the buns. Yield: 3 dozen buns.

DID YOU KNOW?

—that a versatile electric singe-er will grill cheese sandwiches, singe poultry, or brown casserole dishes?

—that celery and pepper flavor are augmented in frozen foods; that onion and salt diminish?

—that a new coconut syrup for use on ice cream will soon be on the market?

—that a new aluminum foil wrapping for butter will prevent weight loss and absorption of flavor?

—that most cinnamon used in America is the powdered bark of the cassia tree, which is more pungent than the bark of the true cinnamon tree?

—that people in the United States consume more ice cream than do the people of any other nation?

—that pliofilm used as a rind substitute in making cheddar cheese greatly reduces waste?

—that a low-cost "milkburger," made from dried milk and yeast, has as much protein as lean beef and can be used in recipes calling for ground meat?

—National Dairy Council.

Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores, Inc.

A Southern Company by Southern Men

OPERATING 123 STORES
IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES

You Are Dealing With Home People When You Trade at

ROSE'S 5-10-25c STORES

HELPFUL HINTS *for the* FARM HOUSEWIFE

Try this taste tickler with spareribs, backbone, and pork chops—prepared mustard and horseradish. Blend proportions according to individual taste.

To prepare citrus fruits for salads, the outside and underskin of citrus fruits will come off very easily if such fruits are placed in hot water a few minutes before peeling. Segments separate more easily too.

For folks who like to flavor of bananas try adding one fully ripe banana to one cup of mayonnaise dressing and blend with an egg beater. This is a good dressing for fruit salad.

Eye appeal is important in rousing the appetite. White foods, such as mashed potatoes, rice or macaroni may be given a gay and festive look by sprinkling lightly with paprika, chopped parsley, or chives.

Grow garnish greens—parsley, chives, and endive can be grown in kitchen window boxes or in herb garden. Everyday foods look better and taste better with a fresh, crisp appearance when served with these garnishes.

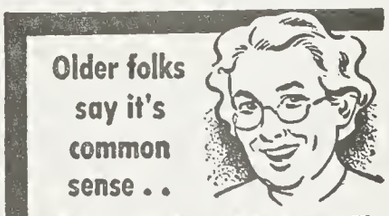
If milk is heated first and then beaten into mashed potatoes, the potatoes will be fluffy and light.

Experiment Station Releases Bulletin

"Factory Meets Farm in North Carolina" is the title of a new bulletin just released by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, and free copies are available to residents of the state who request them. Dr. Francis E. McVay, assistant agricultural economist for the Station, wrote the bulletin, basing it on a recent survey of farms and industries in Gaston and Davidson Counties.

Say you saw it in THE CAROLINA FARMER

FREE: 76-page 1948 CATALOGUE of new and used tractor repairs for most all models. Quality guaranteed. An unusually large selection. Low prices. Dependable service. ACME TRACTOR SALVAGE COMPANY, Lincoln, Nebraska.



ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

In NR (Nature's Remedy) Tablets, there are *no* chemicals, *no* minerals, *no* phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—*act* different. *Purely vegetable*—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ box. Use as directed.

Nature's Remedy
NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALWAYS CARRY TUMS — EAT LIKE CANDY — 10¢ — STOMACH DISTRESS
QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

When a Cold Strikes Strike Back with 2-N for COLD DISCOMFORTS
It's Liquid ~ 35¢ Per Bottle

Establishment of New Beef Herds in Eastern N. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the fourteenth in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

WITHIN the past years there has been a steady increase in interest in beef cattle in our State. Why this sudden change in thought, this about face, this swinging back of the pendulum? Surely there is some reason. Yes! The demand for crop adjustment, the important part played by pastures in soil erosion control, the enormous outlay for commercial fertilizers, and the comparatively higher prices paid for beef cattle and their products have been the chief contributing factors.

As long as there is a sub maintenance amount of beef produced in North Carolina and a surplus of feed crop and pasture land just so long will there be a place for an increase in beef cattle. Who wouldn't like to have a nice big, juicy beef roast for his dinner tomorrow? Eastern North Carolina has many advantages in the production of beef animals; to mention a few of them, the long growing season and mild climate, the great variety of pasture grasses and legumes, and the close location to **good markets.**

Let us pause here though for a few words of caution, for there are probably just as many reasons why some people should not go into the production of these animals as why others should. There are some essentials to the successful production of beef cattle. First, we would list a love of livestock which will insure proper care and attention. Some of our farmers do not have this but without it the highest success can not be reached. Second, good pastures properly fenced, and watered and with adequate shade are certainly essential. Most of our farms do not have this condition now but such a condition, could be provided on many of them. An abundance of roughage and sufficient grain is another essential, and of course **good markets,** which you have, can not be overlooked. Then too, no one can hope for the greatest success without experience. That is something though that all of us can obtain a reasonable amount of if we are patient and willing to learn.

Here again let us pause and caution the beginner. This invaluable experience can be obtained just as well with animals that are not too high priced and with a moderate number, and can, of course be obtained in this way much more economically. The greatest mistake with most beginners is that they invest too much in their individual animals and start with too many. Usually they have bought on a high market and if they make a failure they have to sell on a low market. We like good animals as well as any one and we don't mean to suggest to the beginner that he start with scrubs. However, the most practical way would be to purchase a few good, thrifty, grade females of as near the approved type as possible and a good purebred beef bull of the breed best adapted to your section. Remember, the sire is half the herd and it is poor or false economy to use an inferior one. With this foundation the beginner is in a position to grow into the business. As he increases his experience, pastures, and feed crops, he can increase his herd accordingly by keeping his best female off-spring. Likewise, if he is really making a success of the enterprise and wants to produce purebreds he can do so by purchasing a few good females and gradually replacing his grades with the female offspring from his purebreds. In his haste to increase his numbers or to replace he should not though breed his females too young. Heifers should not be bred before they are 18 to 20 months old.

Something else that should receive careful consideration in the livestock enterprise is the proper adaptation of your methods to your farm and locality. For example, there are many farms in Eastern North Carolina that are better adapted to the fattening of cattle for market than to the breeding and rearing of cattle. These farms do not have adequate pastures but do have a surplus of feed crops and are in dire need of the resulting manure to go back on to the land.

Too many people who go into beef cattle buy their animals before they are ready for them. Build your fences and pastures and be sure you will have an adequate feed supply before you get your cattle, and do not get more animals than you have pasture and feed for. Remember, good pastures are the basis of economical beef production. The North Carolina Experiment Station strongly recommends the use of both permanent pastures and annual supplementary pastures for summer grazing and fall sown crops of rye, barley, rye grass, and crimson clover for grazing. Lastly, beef cattle do not need costly buildings or comparatively much attention but they should have the housing and care that is necessary and certainly at the right time.

LANCASTER'S STOCKYARDS

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Auction Cattle and Hogs Every Friday

"Where Old Customers Stick and New Customers Become Regulars"

Always sufficient buyers to handle to the best advantage an unlimited number of both cattle and hogs. . . . Buyers know they can fill their needs on our sale.

J. T. WOOTEN, *Manager*

Livestock Section...

Increase our beef herds? Yes; but prepare for them first and manage them in a sane way so as to reap the most in profit and satisfaction.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED BEEF HERDS

The increase of beef cattle in our State within the last few years has been tremendous. Not only has the total number increased but the quality has greatly improved. Most of the old established herds have grown in number and many new herds have been started. The improvement in quality has taken place among the purebreds as well as among the grades. Most of the scrub and grade bulls have been disposed of and no longer are our breeders satisfied with a sire who is just purebred in name. No sir, he must be a good individual and a good breeder as well.

How do we account for this great increase in numbers of cattle and the remarkable improvement in quality?

Well, many factors have contributed, chief of which are:

1. Reduction in cash crop acreages.
2. Increased farm diversification and the realization that an added source of income can be derived from beef cattle by utilizing native forage.
3. More emphasis on soil conservation.
4. The need of manure in maintaining soil fertility on the farm.
5. Increase in amount and quality of tame pastures.
6. Increase in production of feed crops.
7. Farm labor difficulties.
8. Relative prices received for beef cattle, feed crops, and cash crops.
9. Increased local demand for beef cattle and beef cattle products and improvement in **local marketing facilities.**
10. Increase in 4-H clubs and other extension work.
11. Use of trench silos.

Has the improvement in care and management kept pace with the increage in numbers and improvement in quality?

In many cases yes and in too many other cases no, and that is where if we are not careful we may be in for trouble. As a whole there is no doubt but what our herds are better managed than in previous years, but this does not apply to all the newly established herds.

What do we mean—explain yourself? You say?

Well due to the rapid rise in prices some of our new men, and a few old ones as well, have become over enthusiastic and gone into the business before they were ready for it or obtained more animals than they were equipped to handle. Some too have bought higher priced animals than their experience and facilities would justify.

What are some of our suggestions for the newly established beef herds?

1. First know your needs and limitations and manage your herd accordingly. For example don't try to produce prize-winning purebreds under conditions that are more suited to the production of feeders or stockers. Or on the other hand don't turn high priced purebreds out to rustle for themselves as you might some scrub range cattle. They will probably survive under these conditions but you will not benefit much from their good breeding and good type. Don't increase your herd beyond your pastures, feed and handling facilities.

2. Remember that when cattle are moved to different conditions a few months are often required for them to become thoroughly acclimated to their new environment.

3. Be sure to provide adequate feed and pasture. Don't forget that the cheapest gains and carrying costs usually come from pasture. Of the harvested feeds, silage and hays are cheaper than concentrates.

4. Improve your pastures by applying lime and phosphate and by reseeding.

5. Good fencing is essential for proper utilization of pasture and crop land and is a good neighbor policy.

What do good fences have to do with keeping peace among your neighbors?

Did you ever have a fine field of corn or garden that you knew was better than any of your neighbors and then start to church some Sunday morning and find it destroyed by your former friend's stock? Or did you ever come home some night and find a strange scrub bull in with your prize heifers? Well now you can see how fences play a part in good neighbors too.

6. Provide sufficient barn space, feeding equipment and lots so that the cattle can be properly taken care of.

7. Divide your herd during the winter into groups according to age, sex, condition, and whether dry of nursing.

8. Not only feed sufficient feed but a balanced ration in accordance with the needs and purposes of the animals. Poor gains and poor results will occur from feeding unbalanced rations and besides it is uneconomical.

9. Silage, stover, cottonseed hulls, grass hays, and the farm grains are low in proteins and should be supplemented with legume hays and protein concentrates, such as cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, and peanut oil meal.

10. If the soil on which your feeds were grown is low in calcium and phosphorous supply your animals in addition to salt with access to ground limestone or ground oyster shell flour and domestic steamed bone meal.

11. Remember young growing cattle and those nursing calves require more feed, better feed, and more protein than mature or dry cattle.

12. In fattening cattle for market feed according to age, quality and the market,

13. Give your cattle close supervision. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure here too. If difficulties are not prevented correct them as soon as possible.

Our relatively large number of newly established beef herds and increase in size of previous herds fits in well with our change in Agriculture in our State. This potential increased production is

White Farms

announces

QUALITY BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Hampshire Hogs and Aberdeen Angus Cattle

We always have young stock for sale.
Write us your needs for quality livestock.

White Packing Co., *Owners*
WHITE FARMS

Address inquiries to:
Hugh J. Elliott, Manager
Salisbury, N. C.

most worthwhile from a monetary and balanced farming standpoint. Let us not fail, however, in our opportunity by inefficiency and uneconomical management of these herds.

Will You Buy The Marshall Plan?

(Continued from Page 11)

with all safeguards against German rearmament of any kind.

Since we say the "Marshall Plan" is dedicated to European recovery, and Secretary Marshall himself speaks of German peace-production recovery as the crux of the problem, our public may suppose that at last we have changed our original "scorched earth" policy in Germany. But fantastic as it may seem, at the same time that one set of hands in one of the twenty separate buildings that house the State Department in Washington was writing the "Marshall Plan" for Congress, another set of hands in another building was writing a new and sweeping directive for further dismantling peace-production machinery in Germany.

In our own Western area over six hundred nonwar German industrial plants are now to be dismantled, scrapped or removed as reparations under this new 1948 dismantling policy. Some thirty thousand German workers have been withdrawn from production to carry out this new dismantling program.

The paralysis we are maintaining in Germany hits Italy more seriously than any other country in Western Europe. Accordingly, Congress was called upon to vote Italy $227,000,000 stopgap aid in December, and the "Marshall Plan" emphasizes, with nearly three billion dollars more, the difficult situation there.

With one hand we choke off German peacetime productivity in the center of Europe and deal out a dole; with the other hand we enlarge the dole to Germany's neighboring countries. It seems one hand doesn't know what the other is doing. . .

Europe's recovery problem is primarily a *production problem*. Any program we enact, in order to succeed, must be administered here and abroad by hard-headed, realistic, production-minded Americans especially qualified for the gigantic task and operating as a selected agency for this complex effort.

Instead, nine departments are directly involved in a setup so confused, conflicting, intertwining and unworkable that the official Organization Chart itself is utterly bewildering—even to the men who drew it. Said one of them to me, "It looks like Gracie Field's 'Biggest Aspidistra in the World'."

If we haven't learned anything administratively from the twenty-two billions we've already spent, we had better learn something, and make the necessary administrative changes, before we spend seventeen billion more; an amount equal to practically the entire profits of all American industry here at home last year.

Some farm aid to Europe is doubtless indicated, but is it not reasonable to suggest that any further Congressional appropriation be limited to one year? We should not be committed for a longer period since we cannot know what our friends abroad may or may not do for their own self-help or what may develop here at home. Further bills can always be passed, when and if needed.

The "Marshall Plan" means seven billion dollars of taxes in 1948 from all of us beyond what we would otherwise pay.

Some say that if a billion dollars of the new aid is handled by the International Bank (80 per cent U. S. money), the taxes may be "only" six billion additoinal this year. But the plan calls for $6,800,000,000 in the first fifteen months. This sum is nearly two-fifths of the total sum paid in personal income taxes by everybody in America this year. It almost equals the income taxes paid by all American corporations. It is about seventy per cent as large as our entire national defense budget, already voted. Yet it excludes new and forthcoming "Little Marshall Plans" for Latin America, Asia, The Middle East, and Indonesia, the patterns for which it will establish.

It does not seem to take into account the fact that there is a limit to the numer of failures Americans can absorb.

At some point our leaders failed, or we would not have suffered as we did in the depression. At another point our leaders failed, or we should have been so strong on land and sea and in the air that there could have been no war, and certainly no Pearl Harbor.

Now they fail again if they do not see that the future peace of the world depends on the internal strength of the United States. And they fail yet again if they squander our strength so we are weak when the chips are down.

BIG BERRIES

Supplement your berry crop with our tried and proven Thornless

BOYSENBERRIES

Huge herries, no thorns on vines, no picker trouble, extra heavy yield. Big market developing.

Special trial offer 25 selected plants $2.98 (100 plants for $9.98)

Certified . . . State Inspected

These plants should be planted in late March and April for best results.

GUY CAUSEY (Dept. C)
Route 4 - - - - - - - - Box 197
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Several Good Used
TRAILER HOMES

Ranging in Prices
From $350.00 Up

These trailers are excellent values, cash or easy terms.

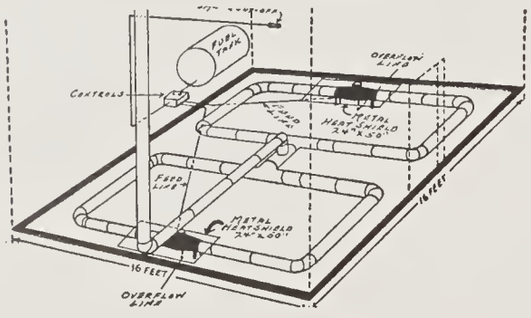
COME AND SEE THEM

Oakwood Trailers, Inc.
High Point Rd., Phone 3-3818
GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Sampson Curer

N. C. Approved

- ***Simple***
- ***Economical***
- ***Sure***



Manufactured by

MALPASS TOBACCO CURERS, *Inc.*
Phone 2787 **Kinston, N. C.**

(DEALERSHIPS OPEN)

MORE SMOKES PER ACRE

(Continued from Page 7)

quality leaf and crimson clover plots produced 1,224 pounds of a fair quality. The soybean-tobacco rotation is beginning to give better results in pounds and quality than the cowpea-tobacco rotation. Fallow-weed plots and rye-weed plots are producing good leaf of about equal quality, but neither combination is yielding as well as the vetch or crimson clover plots.

Where tobacco was grown one year out of three in rotations of both Korean lespedeza and grass, some reduction was evident in yields after two completions of the series. Tobacco grown on the grass plots showed distinct nitrogen deficiency. There was very little difference in red clover, sericea, alfalfa, sweet clover, or clean-fallow plots in the 3-year cropping system series, but a weed rotation gave slightly higher yields and returns than either of these crops.

Root-Rot Resistance

Black root rot is an ever-increasing difficulty in burley production and few sections are free of it. The use of barnyard manure seems to encourage the development of root rot, even in rotations where tobacco is grown no more often than once in 3 years and no legumes are grown. Tests have been made at Greeneville during recent years to determine resistance of the more common burley varieties to this organism and their ability to yield quality leaf under heavy infestation. At present the following varieties are giving the best results: Kentucky No. 16, Kentucky No. 5, and Tennessee Golden. Neither of these varieties have all that might be desired, but are resistant to black root rot and produce leaf of a fair quality. New strains and varieties are being tested each season at the Station and on neighboring farms.

Studies of cultural practices indicate that burley plants should be set 12-15 inches apart in three and a half feet rows for best results. There is also very convincing evidence against deep cultivations after plants are 18 inches or more high. Profits are being plowed off when feeder roots begin to collect on the beam of the plow, and if it is necessary to kill grass and weeds at this stage, it had best be done with a hand hoe.

For best results, burley should be topped—16 to 22 leaves, depending on the fertility of the soil and vigor of the plants. Suckers should be kept cleaned off, as they rob the leaves of plant food. Tobacco is usually ready to cut when the first set of suckers has been pulled from bottom to top and the second set pulled down to the middle of the stalk.

Tests over a period of 7 years have not indicated any great difference in the quality of leaf obtained by scaffolding in the open a week or 10 days, and putting tobacco in the barn as soon as it is wilted after cutting. Moisture and heat regulation in the barn seem to be what count most in curing.

Two important points to remember in storing honey for home use are: Honey must he completely cured before it is removed from the hive, and containers must be perfectly dry before honey is placed in them.

* * *

For beekeepers who plan to have not more than a half dozen colonies, production of chunk comb honey probably will be most satisfactory.

BEER—*America's Beverage of Moderation*

THIS TWO-FOLD OBLIGATION

Rests on The Beer Retailers of North Carolina

To his fellow citizens, the beer dealer owes law-respecting conduct of a business which they have given him license to operate . . .

A business, incidentally, that brought $1,784,821.12 in tax money for the third quarter of 1947 alone, to the counties and municipalities of North Carolina wherein beer is licensed to be sold. (Hereafter, distribution of this tax money will be made annually and local government units will continue to profit generously.)

To the beer industry, the beer retailer owes careful guarding of its good reputation.

Assisting in the fulfilling of these obligations is this Committee's major work. Our program of Self-Regulation, begun in 1939, has had notable success in weeding out those who treated these obligations lightly.

Success, yes—and it has come largely from support given by our North Carolina public, press and law-enforcement agencies. Thank you—and let's continue our cooperative work!

NORTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES BREWERS FOUNDATION
SAM M. BLOUNT, State Director
Suite 606-607 Insurance Building, Raleigh, North Carolina

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Living at Home

The February issue of the Carolina Farmer carried an interesting article by George R. Ross dealing with the "Live-at-home" theories of the late Governor O. Max Gardner.

One of the pet factors in the late Governor's program during the depression a decade ago were the home gardens. Home vegetable gardens were pictured then as the top necessity in home economy, especially for the family-sized urban or rural resident.

Now, with cost-of-living prices at their peak in history, Governor Gardner's pet theme is even more practical than it was during his reign as Governor of the South's best balanced state.

Dr. I. O. Schaub, the widely-recognized dean of agriculture in North Carolina, recently put some of Governor Gardner's theories into words when he called for wider use of home vegetable gardens as an aid in keeping down the cost of living in 1948.

Dr. Schaub says that most of us do not value our vegetable gardens high enough because we gather the produce in such small quantities. We should remember, he says that while the contributions are small, they are frequent and can add up to a considerable sum. A good garden can easily contribute from two to four hundred dollars worth of nutritious foods to the family dining table during a 12-months period.

The motto of all of us this year should be to grow more, eat better, spend less, and feel better. Whether you live in the city, semi-rural or rural areas, the same slogan should apply. You'll be surprised how much you can produce on such a small plot of land, if you'll roll up your sleeves an hour or two each afternoon. And you'll be surprised, too, at the surplus you'll have in your food budget at the end of the year.

Wool Marketing

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture has announced that it plans to repeat again this year the wool-marketing program which it inaugurated in 1947 in cooperation with the State Extension Service and the Farmers Cooperative Exchange.

Specifically, the program enables sheep growers to sell their wool on a grade basis without unseasonable delay. Instead of having to ship the clippings to a distant dealer and accept whatever price this dealer should see fit to offer, sheep raisers are able to deliver their wool to a nearby point, with the assurance that they will be paid the fair market value for their wool products.

While the raising of sheep for commercial purposes is a minor agricultural program in North Carolina, the fact remains that with such a program underway, and a workable one at that, those farmers who do raise sheep for the commercial market do so with the confidence that they will receive the top market price for their products, consistent with the grade and quality of their products.

Perhaps a marketing program can be worked out in the future for the benefit of truck produce growers in Coastal counties and for the peach growers of the Sandhills. These are areas where joint and cooperative marketing programs are long overdue.

Gray Market Inquiry

A Congressional Public Works subcommittee has begun the task of looking into the so-called "Gray Market" in farm equipment, in an effort to determine factors influencing the distribution of farm equipment and the rising costs of such equipment.

Among other things, the committee wants to know why a farmer has to pay $3,000 for a tractor which has a list price of $1,800. It also wants to know how corn pickers got into cornless Alabama; how teeny tractors got into the Northwest, where anything less than a five-plow job is considered a runt; why wheat combines showed up in Florida.

Already the committee has uncovered one admitted "gray market" operator, who confessed he had done a $3,000,000 business in farm equipment in the last year or so, and admitted he was an unauthorized dealer, at that.

Tar Heel farm equipment dealers have been struggling for years to supply the demands of legitimate farmers with whom they do business every day. Almost any authorized dealer will tell you that the bottleneck in farm equipment is the most pronounced of any of the various trade channels.

It is to be hoped that this committee can bring an end to unlawful "gray market" operations. Certainly, the farmer who depends upon mechanical machinery to help him produce in lieu of high labor costs is due a new day in farming. Perhaps that new day is in sight.

Stocks of Tobacco Continue To Grow

Stocks of all types of leaf tobacco owned by dealers and manufacturers in the United States and Puerto Rico totaled 3,800,000,000 pounds on January 1, 1948, according to the latest report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This quantity was the largest January 1 holdings on record, and exceeded total stocks of a year ago by more than 518,000,000 pounds.

Stocks of all Southern types were up sharply compared with January 1, 1947, the report showed. Flue-cured holdings increased 14 per cent, fire-cured 45 per cent, burley 19 per cent, Maryland-type 38 per cent, and dark air-cured 14 per cent.

Flue-cured stocks on January 1, 1948 totaled 1,973,000,000 pounds, or 243,000,000 pounds larger than on January 1, 1947. The large 1947 crop and a lesser volume of exports accounted for much of the increase in stocks.

During the last half of 1947, the report showed, flue-cured exports were about 92 million pounds lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Blue Mold Control

The months of March and April sometimes mean trouble for Eastern tobacco farmers—trouble in the form of the dreaded Blue Mold which plays havoc with tobacco plant beds when it strikes.

Along about this time of the year tobacco farmers are nursing their plant beds along carefully; it's the period of the year when the entire success or failure of a tobacco farmer's crop may be determined.

For this reason, the N. C. State College extension service folks are cautioning tobacco growers to take preventive measures now against blue mold. It can be done without a great deal of expense, and methods for preventing and combating the dread disease are simple.

If you are a tobacco farmer, why not call on your county agent now for instructions as to how you should treat your plant beds. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

To produce quality eggs, the poultryman should enclose the dropping boards or roosting racks with wire netting to prevent birds from having access to the droppings.

Station WHNC — Henderson, N. C.

North Carolina's Clear Channel Station on 890 KC

- **The nation's top shows from the Mutual Broadcasting System.**
- **Associated Press News from the WHNC Newsroom.**
- **WHNC-produced live programs of local interest.**
- **High fidelity transcription libraries for enjoying the world's finest music.**

All Day . . . 890 KC . . . Every Day

Owned and Operated by the Henderson Radio Corporation

NATHAN FRANK, *General Manager*

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

7:00 Sign On.
7:02 Morning Melodies.
7:30 Six Gospel Singers.
7:45 Waltz Time.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Gospel Four Quartet.
8:15 Spiritual Five.
8:30 Sunrise Salute.
9:00 Melody Jubilee Singers.
9:15 Sunday Session.
9:30 Green's Funeral Home.
9:45 Voice of Prophecy.
10:15 Four Notes.
10:25 AP News.
10:30 New Bethel Singers.
10:45 Your Community Chapel.
11:00 Sun. Morning Worship Hour.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Mutual Music Show (MBS).
1:00 AP News.
1:05 Swing and Sway With Kaye.
1:30 Bill Cunningham (MBS).
1:45 Here's to Veterans.
2:00 Gospel Brothers Singers.
2:15 Guest Star.
2:30 Juveniie Jury (MBS).
3:00 House of Mystery (MBS).
3:30 True Detective (MBS).
4:00 Your Band of the Week.
4:30 Quick as a Flash (MBS).
5:00 Sunday Quiet Hour.
5:30 Nick Carter (MBS).
6:00 Ted Steele.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

MONDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Caroiinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Shop.
8:30 Shady Vaiiey Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musicai Interiude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindiar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Aiien Roth, Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block (MBS).
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family.
3:30 Two Ton Baker.
3:45 Airiane Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Locai and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Saion Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

TUESDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Caroiinas.
8:30 Shady Vaiiey Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musicai Interlude.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.
9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindiar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.
12:45 The Farm Journai.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Norman Cioutier.
2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).
2:30 The Music of Manhattan.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Vincent Lopez.
4:00 The 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

WEDNESDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.
8:30 Shady Vaiiey Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musicai Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindiar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Aiien Roth Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block Show.
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Airiane Trio.
4:00 890 Ciub.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

THURSDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Caroiinas.
8:30 Shady Vaiiey Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musicai Interlude.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.
9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindiar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.
12:45 The Farm Journai.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Norman Cioutier.
2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).
2:30 The Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Vincent Lopez.
4:00 The 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

FRIDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Caroiinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.
8:30 Shady Vaiiey Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musicai Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindiar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block Show.
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Airiane Trio.
4:00 890 Ciub.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Saion Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

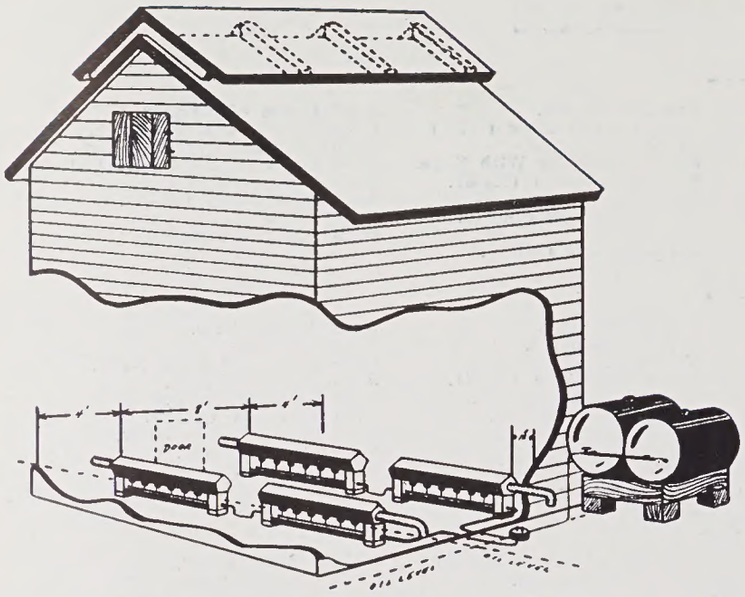
SATURDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Caroiinas.
9:00 Bill Harrington (MBS).
9:15 Western Serenade.
9:30 Quickie Platter.
10:00 Pauiine Alpert (MBS).
10:15 Stitching Time.
10:30 Church of God Hour.
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 M. M. Cole Music.
11:30 Hear the Southland Calling.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 The Prove Me Hour.
1:15 The Waltz Lives On.
1:30 This Is Jazz (MBS).
2:00 The Old Gospel Hour.
2:30 Deep River Boys.
2:45 Men Behind the Melody.
3:00 Saturday Afternoon Jamboree.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Dance Orchestra (MBS).
5:30 Cecil Brown (MBS).
5:45 Jan Augus (MBS).
6:00 The Jumping Jacks.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

3 OUTSTANDING REASONS WHY THE NEW 1948 MODEL OF

HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER

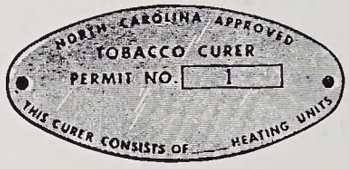
IS THE LEADING TOBACCO CURING SYSTEM



A Typical HENRY VANN Installation

1 USES LESS FUEL than any other oil-burning tobacco curing system. Proof and comparative figures on request.

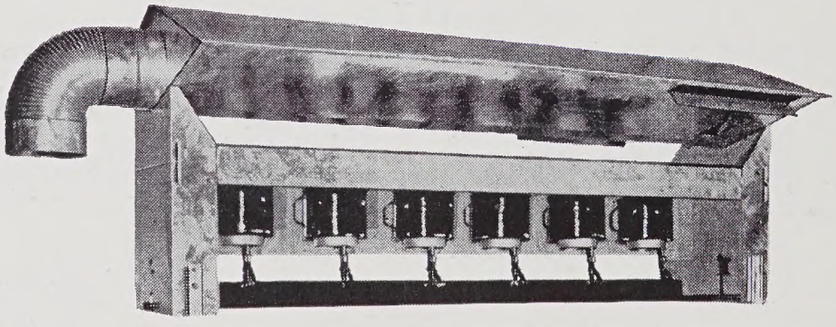
2 NO FIRE LOSS. According to the North Carolina State College Fire Loss Report, the Henry Vann Tobacco Curer has never been responsible for a tobacco barn fire.



3 FIRST TO BE APPROVED by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

The Henry Vann
Exclusive Patented
PRE-HEAT FEATURE
means

- MORE HEAT
- BETTER QUALITY
- AT LESS COST



THE HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER has always had the safety features now required by law in North Carolina.

So it was only natural that the first Tobacco Curer to obtain this approval was HENRY VANN

We Welcome Dealer Inquirers

Henry Vann Industries, Inc.

Manufacturers and Distributors

Box 490 - - CLINTON, N. C. - - Phone 2121